

it Now

Another season draws the human system so
and the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's
Sassaaparilla, as now. The improved edition
of the Sassaaparilla, the best of its kind, cold
the stomach, and that the Sassaaparilla
will never fail to give you the best of health.
Sassaaparilla is the best of its kind, cold
the stomach, and that the Sassaaparilla
will never fail to give you the best of health.

The Spring Medicine

For the spring season I have made a practice
of giving to my patients of Hood's Sassaaparilla,
because I know it purifies the blood and
cleanses the system of all impurities.
It never fails to give you the best of health.
Sassaaparilla is the best of its kind, cold
the stomach, and that the Sassaaparilla
will never fail to give you the best of health.

Sassaaparilla

Prepared only at
Hood's Sassaaparilla Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sassaaparilla is the best of its kind, cold
the stomach, and that the Sassaaparilla
will never fail to give you the best of health.

50 Doses One Dollar

SONS,

CLAY STOVE TRIMMINGS

MONEY TOPS

DRAIN PIPE

OVER PIPE

A COTTA STOVE PLUGS

COAL

ation and Prices.

ES, ETC.

LY COMPANY.

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PLIES.

ROAD STREET

ed Lumber

AND

RIOR FINISH!

K & SON.

CTURES OF

ols and Interior Finish

IG A SPECIALTY.

Cherry, Mahogany, Maple

and avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

YLES OF

URES

make a specialty of Tile

and Wood Mantels, Plain

the south to select from.

LINGRATH,

eam and Gas Fitters.

ER!

BLINDS

USTERS, RAILS, WINDOW

AND AM HEADQUARTERS

ESTIMATES.

AM

24 Decatur St.

ATLANTA, GA

STORE,

Feet, a Full Line of

linens

Retail.

RSKINE.

Manufacturing Co.

As

flooring, Ceiling,

Door and

in Interior

Porch

& C. R. R.

and Mangum

VOL. XXI.

MONTANA'S VOTE

RENEW DEMOCRATIC HOPE OF CARRYING THE STATE

IN THE ELECTIONS THIS FALL.

In Which Event Russell Harrison Would Not Become a Senator—A Plan to Elect Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—[Special.]—The fact that Montana went democratic yesterday, has revived a proposition that was talked of at the close of the last session of congress. It is more than probable that the republicans, who expect the new states to materially increase their majority in the house and senate, will be defeated. If the democrats who are here have any influence with their party organization, things will be made hot for the republicans in the new states. An effort to capture the members of the next congress out there is certainly worth making.

THE SELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.
Representative Springer, of Illinois, has a number of schemes which he will introduce at the opening of the next congress, the most interesting of which is a plan by which postmasters will practically be selected by the communities which they serve. Mr. Springer's plan does not provide directly for an election, which would involve a change in the constitution of the United States, but his idea is an election in the nature of a primary shall be held, which will be recorded as a recommendation of the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, that recommendation to lead to the appointment.

MAHONEY IS IN THE FIELD.
Ex-Senator Mahoney has prepared papers in a suit which he intends to enter against Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, of the senate. The affair promises to be sensational. At any rate, it will result in a reorganization of the officers of the senate when that body next meets. Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday and Reading Clerk Johnson, who is, perhaps, the worst reader in two hemispheres, are marked for slaughter.

THE BUCKMAN FIRED UPON.

A Dominican War Vessel Fires Upon An American Ship.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Captain Stubbs, of the schooner Carrie A. Buckman, which arrived today from St. Domingo, City, reports that on March 21, when off Saona Island, at about noon, he sighted a vessel steaming towards his vessel from land, then distant six or eight miles. The craft proved to be a Dominican war vessel. She then gave chase, but could not do so owing to the strong breeze then prevailing, and left astern her. She then gave chase, but could not do so owing to the strong breeze then prevailing, and left astern her. She then gave chase, but could not do so owing to the strong breeze then prevailing, and left astern her.

MAN OR WOMAN?

That Seems to Be the Question Which is Troubling Hanna Calder.

BELAIR, Md., April 10.—Hanna Calder, who married Kate Beall last February, before Judge Walters this morning for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his wife, who left him shortly after marriage. Kate was sworn, and testified that she was willing to live with Hanna, if he proved to be a man.

AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED

In Regarding Keeping War Vessels In Samoan Waters.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is authoritatively stated at the department of state today that the three treaty powers concerned in Samoan affairs—England, Germany and the United States—have reached an understanding by the terms of which they will keep their war vessels out of Samoan waters, pending the termination of the Berlin conference. The vessel to be sent there by the United States will be the Albatross, a 1,000-ton ship now at Honolulu. The German corvette, Sophie, now on her way out from Zanzibar, will represent Germany's interests while England will doubtless order the "Calliope" to return to Samoa from Sydney or will replace her if she was materially damaged by the hurricane.

The Davis High License Bill.

DOVER, Del., April 10.—The house passed this morning, with only one dissenting vote, the Davis high license bill, which has been substituted for the 1900 bill, which had been pending for over two months past. The Davis bill fixes the license fee at \$500 for cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over, \$200 for towns of 2,000 and over, and \$200 for rural districts. The senate passed this morning the Doucette constitutional convention bill introduced yesterday. It calls for another election.

Dixon Elected as Chase's Successor.

PROVINCETOWN, R. I., April 10.—The joint assembly at noon today the legislature began balloting again for United States senator, and first three ballots, 6th, 7th and 8th and resulted in no election. Another ballot was then taken, and it resulted with the election of Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, by the following vote: Dixon, 51; Wetmore, 41; Arnold, 40; total vote 92; necessary to a choice 51.

The Foreign Mails Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The contest for the position of superintendent of foreign mails in the postoffice department is becoming spirited. The salary attached to the office is \$3,500 per annum, and the fact that the new superintendent will attend an important postal congress in Europe during the year, has created unusual interest among the applicants.

THE REIGN OF LIQUOR

Which Has Opened up in the Capital of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., April 10.—[Special.]—Jackson today had a fire today not a riot, but strangers who did not know the situation thought this afternoon that Hader was to pay. The trouble, or rather the occasion, for there was no trouble, was the opening of the first saloon after the two years' reign of prohibition. It was known that the city authorities would grant license to the Lawrence house, and a crowd gathered in front of the saloon, pressing and squeezing each other in the manner of voters, waiting for the polls to open. All sorts, kinds and conditions of the city's population were anxiously waiting to

THE GOOD NEWS SPREAD

Like a prairie fire, and the thirsty dropped work and speedily betook themselves to the spot where the lager flowed and the red liquor bubbled. The colored people, especially, regarded it as a new emancipation and the dawn of a new era, and were on hand to the extent that their cash would allow. Everything is full, but no trouble has ensued to this hour. The only apparent danger was that the saloon-keepers, who have just

THE GROWING CROPS

Condition of Wheat and Other Grain—The Averages.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The crop reporting service of the department of agriculture for April, relates to the condition of winter grain, and of farm animals as they go out of winter quarters. The seeding of wheat in the south, which was delayed in the middle states by early autumn rains, and west of Ohio by dry weather in September and October. Later the conditions were favorable in both sections, with mild and drier weather in the east and a fair supply of moisture in the west. In the south, the condition of the soil for seeding was generally favorable, and germination was prompt and growth good.

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A WHITE CONVENTION

OF PROTECTION REPUBLICANS HELD IN BIRMINGHAM.

THE RESOLUTIONS AGREED UPON.

The Organization of a White Republican Protective Tariff League—The Officers Elected—Other Items.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 10.—[Special.]—The republican conference here today was a much larger and more important affair than any one had anticipated. L. E. Parsons, Jr., of Mobile, presiding, the conference was called to order by the organization of a white republican protective tariff league.

THE RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That the so-called race problem is a serious factor in the present political situation in this country, and that it is the duty of the white republicans to take prompt and effective action to keep it out of the hands of the negroes, and to secure the peace, welfare and happiness of the party, and of all classes of citizens.

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GIVES UP THE JOB

Lord Londale Says He Has Enough of Arctic Exploration.

PORT ANGELES, N. W. T., April 10.—The fishing schooner Cumberland, Captain Elliott, which arrived here yesterday after a stormy passage of thirty-four days from Kodiak island, Alaska, brings news of Lord Londale, who started upward of a year ago on a trip around to the north pole.

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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR.

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 11, 1889.

The Plan of the Confederate "Home."
 No man in Georgia knows so well the condition of the disabled confederates as Mr. W. H. Harrison, the clerk of the executive department, who is charged with the payment of pensions.

Mr. Harrison in Sunday's Constitution stated that there were not less than one hundred and fifty ex-confederates in the state who needed the shelter and maintenance of a "home."

From this statement there is no appeal! It is confirmed in the knowledge of private citizens. It shows a condition of things that should not be permitted one day longer than is absolutely necessary. Hence the movement for a "home." This movement is based on four points:

1. That it should not separate the old soldier from his family, if it be possible to avoid it.
 2. That there should be the opportunity for light and engaging work for those who are able to work, and who want employment.
 3. That if possible the old idea of a great building into which the old veterans are huddled, should be avoided, and the segregated cottage plan adopted.

4. That the "home" should be built in the love of the people and with voluntary contributions, and then supported and maintained by the state.

On this last point we have a word. The ideal status of a "home" is this: That the people out of their poverty and their love, should build it, and that the state, in its supervising power, should then take and administer it. This status can be reached. The people are building it, and the money flows in daily. The legislature will take it and maintain it. President duBignon and Speaker Clay heartily endorse it. A dozen members have already subscribed, and scores of others will follow. Senator Tug Massengale, the eloquent and steadfast friend of the soldier, who has already moved in his behalf will be glad to lead the new movement.

The people should build the "home." It is better even than that the state should do so. Every man is better for contributing to this object, and what he gives leaves him richer. If there were no interruption in amending the constitution it would be two years before the "home" could be begun by the state. Under the popular subscription which honors the state most, the land can be bought and the "home" started in less than sixty days. Then whatever the state can spare from her treasury, and she will give it, can let it be given to amplifying, enlarging and maintaining the work. There is no reasonable doubt that the state will do it.

Under this plain, common-sense plan—to raise \$30,000, organize, and then push it to \$50,000—to cast the "home" on the very best plan, and secure the very best locality; to buy, build and beautify, so adjusting the work that the money raised from the people will practically finish it, then go before the legislature and ask the state to support it, as it does other institutions, and to give what it can afford to its enlargement and improvement. On this plan, we ask further and fuller subscriptions to the Georgia Confederate Home.

We can start the work at once. Delay no longer in caring for our disabled veterans, and we firmly believe, built right here in Georgia, the model soldiers' "home" of America. Let us push the subscription to \$30,000 by Saturday night, and meet on Monday night and organize. Send in your name.

The President's "Southern Policy."

A movement is now on foot to call a national conference of negroes at Washington, with the view of driving President Harrison from the position which he has assumed as regards the matter of recognition of the negroes of the south in the distribution of federal patronage.

The negroes all over the country appear to be indignant at the stand taken by the president, and if he persists in carrying out the policy to which it appears he is committed, the country will be treated to some interesting kicking on the part of the colored contingent of the republican party.

The president has been induced to believe that he can break the democratic solidarity of the south by refusing to put the negro forward as the necessary exponent of republican control in the south. He has made no secret in declaring that, in his opinion, it will be better for the negro to be kept in the background, for a while at least, in order that the experiment of dividing the white vote might be given a fair trial. Thus far no negro has been appointed to any responsible position in the south, and it is probable that the president, being a man of decided views and stubborn determination, will continue on this line that he may satisfy himself as to the feasibility of giving the republican party respectable standing in the south.

President Harrison realizes the fact that if he allows himself to be controlled, in his attitude toward the south, by the president established by previous republican administrations, there will be no chance of dividing the white vote in anything like the proportion necessary to give the republicans a foothold in any of the southern states. But he is confronted with one serious difficulty in carrying out his policy, in the claims which the negroes of the south, comprising

almost entirely what there is of the republican party in this section, have on the administration. They are unwilling to be kept in the background, and refuse to accept as true the president's declaration that it will be for their own interest to be relegated to the rear even temporarily. They are endeavoring to shake the president from his position, and have of late become decidedly threatening, and the proposed conference in Washington is for the purpose of making formal protest against such treatment at the hands of a republican administration.

The president is, therefore, between two fires. If he yields to the demand of the negroes he must abandon the hope of establishing a foothold for his party in the south, for under no circumstances, even if there were no other objections, would the white people of the south, as a rule, have anything to do with the party as long as it recognizes the political promotion of the negro as the natural outcome of republican supremacy.

On the other hand, if he refuses to be moved by the protest of the negroes, he will probably incur an antagonism which might entail serious consequences to him in the next national republican convention, the renomination of which he will undoubtedly want. The negro vote is a very important factor in a republican convention, and if united would present a very formidable strength. The president, of course, appreciates this, and it may be that the fear of it will induce him to somewhat alter the southern policy which he has unquestionably determined upon as being best for the republican party.

The democratic party of the south, as steady in its purpose as ever, watches with interest the progress of the experiment, satisfied that nothing can break its integrity, and resolutely determines to meet any effort to divide it by tightening the ties that bind the states of the south in political union.

Justice Matthews's Successor.
 Considerable discussion is going on as to what section of the country the president will most likely recognize in his choice of the successor of the late Justice Matthews.

Arguing from the appointments which have already been made, it is claimed by those who say that the selection will be made from the north or west that it is the settled policy of the president not to bestow any of the big gifts of this administration south of Mason and Dixon's line. On the other hand it is suggested that the fact that no prominent southern man has yet been honored by any very high appointment, furnishes a very strong reason why the president may look south for a suitable successor to Justice Matthews.

It was announced in our dispatches from Washington, a few days since, that all the leading Georgia republicans in Washington had united in presenting the name of Judge Emory Speer for that position. We learn also that very strong indorsements, commending Judge Speer to the president for preference to the supreme court bench, have been sent up from the southern district of Georgia by many of the most prominent members of the bar, both republicans and democrats.

There is probably no southern man having political views in harmony with those of the present administration, who could bring more intellectual power, legal ability and breadth of culture to that high tribunal than Judge Speer. While we, and a majority of our people, differ with the judge in politics, his strong, just and conservative administration of the high office which he now holds, has retained for him the warm personal friendship of the masses, and should he be selected, his elevation to that high tribunal would be a source of great pleasure to his many admirers in Georgia.

Rapid Transit in Atlanta.

The gentlemen who have bought out the lines of the Atlanta street railroad have taken considerable responsibility on their shoulders. They have not only the responsibility of making the lines self-sustaining and profitable, but they have the additional responsibility, also, of meeting the expectations of the people of the city and of the suburbs.

The needs of the city are all in the direction of rapid transit, and these needs have, in the nature of things, become necessities. They are necessities now, and it is to be hoped that those who have taken charge of our street railway system will look to these necessities and provide for them. Under the old system no improvement was made until it was discovered that it would pay. Under the new system, it is to be hoped that improvements will be made in order to build up custom.

There is nothing that Atlanta needs so much as rapid transit in all parts of the city. There is no investment that will pay better than a systematic effort to meet this demand.

The Negro in Kansas.

A few years ago, when the negro exodus from the southwest to Kansas was going on, the people of that state welcomed the immigrants, and the newspapers, especially the republican organs, urged the negroes to leave the southwest and pitch their tents in Kansas.

We have never been able to learn definitely the motive that led the negroes of Mississippi and Arkansas to forsake their homes and settle in the bleak climate of Kansas; but the probability is that the movement was a perfectly natural one, so far as the motives of the immigrants were concerned. They were restless and desired a change, and this fact the railroad agents and negro preachers were not slow to take advantage of. It was a very costly movement for both Kansas and the negroes, but it has settled very effectively several serious questions.

The most important result, however, has been to teach the white people of Kansas something about the beauties of negro rule. A great many of the negroes died in transit, and a great many returned to their homes; but there were enough left in Kansas to give serious trouble, and the trouble has continued to this day. Topeka, the capital city, as well as the largest town of the state, has two thousand negro voters, and the leading republican organ published there has discovered that the negro vote is a nuisance, and it goes so far as to remark that it is a "bane." A "bane" is probably a very bad thing, for the Topeka paper goes on to remark that the negro vote, which is one-fourth of the whole vote, is purchasable, and that it has been purchased

chased by the corrupt municipal administration that is now enjoying power.

It seems that by the aid of this negro vote, which practically holds the balance of power, the city authorities, the city government, has piled up a debt almost as great as the entire assessed value of both real and personal property in the city. The gay republican organ, after reciting these facts, calls on all good citizens to "rise and break down the rule established by the colored vote."

This is precisely what the south did during the reconstruction era, and to this fact it owes its rehabilitation and resurrection. To this fact it owes everything. It "rose and broke down the rule established by the colored vote."

There is no doubt that Topeka will follow the example set by the south, not because it is opposed to the negro as a voter, but because it is opposed to the rule of ignorance and corruption. We are by no means inclined to gloat over Topeka's trouble, but we gladly welcome any event and any episode that is calculated to give the northern or northwestern republican even a slight taste of the problem with which the south has continually to deal.

They have in New York what they call "home-travelers." If there is anything else you want in New York, just call for it.

The New York Press thinks it is folly to speak of widespread corruption in Rhode Island. Well, it is widespread among the republican managers of that state. It is so widespread that it runs over into some of the surrounding states.

It is said that President Harrison is a little deaf in one ear. This story was probably started by some of the disgruntled office-seekers from the south.

The street car deal has been made, and the question now arises: Are the rapid transit facilities of the city to be improved? This is a question that also concerns West End.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE REV. DR. MORGAN DIX, of New York, who for a quarter of a century has occupied the historic pulpit of Trinity, has fallen a victim to overwork. He is sixty-five years old, but for many years has been writing, preaching, lecturing and doing the work of two men. Naturally, the collapse had to come.

ZOLA, in order to get material for his railroad novel had to travel extensively. He says that he did not expect to find railroad life such a vast and intricate subject to deal with correctly in the narrow limits of a novel.

"HOW I ESCAPED," by William H. Parkins, of Atlanta, has already reached a sale of nearly 50,000 copies, and is still rushing on, in this country. It is a very good story, and Mr. Parkins has achieved a degree of success which the majority of authors have to wait and labor for during many anxious years.

AT MEDIA, PENNSYLVANIA, a prohibition orator appeared on the street drunk the other day, and in a manly way appealed to the crowd to vote for the prohibition party.

JACKSON.—A New York paper describes Mrs. Stonewall Jackson as "a modest, black-eyed and dark haired little woman, rather inclined to portliness, and decidedly averse to notoriety."

REDDY.—James Reddy says that Mr. Reddy's daughter is "a grand old humpback." Mr. Reddy is not a grand one.

BARNES.—Evangelist Barnes, of Kentucky, has settled on an island off the coast of Florida.

CHILD.—George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has been very busy going to the theater the other night, for the first time in many years.

Use of Spectacles.

Dr. R. O. Cotter, of Macon, in an interesting paper published in the Alabama Medical and Surgical Age, presents "Some Practical Points in regard to the Use of Spectacles." He thinks that the people are largely so ignorant of the proper use of modern eye-glasses, that any other subject of modern ophthalmology which requires the proper use of spectacles. After giving some practical illustrations of the evils growing out of careless ignorance, use or failure to use spectacles, he says: "The use of spectacles is a more and more scientific study than any other. I will add, owing to its tediousness and being so properly appreciated in our section of the country, it is a final point of view, the patient need not work an oculist does, but scientifically considered, it yields the most gratifying results to the ophthalmologist of all his work." The article is well written and of popular as well as scientific interest.

Credentials Sufficient.

From the New York Weekly.
 New Yorker.—Do the Upstarts of Philadelphia belong to the best society there? Philadelphia Dime.—The best society? Bless your innocent soul, of course they do. Why, many and many a moonlight night I've seen their cars and bidders' cars howling on the same fence.

GOSSIP.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has established an involuntary rule, no postoffice shall be kept in a saloon, or in any room from which a saloon can be seen.

Uncle John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, is having a hard time to retain his seat in the senate. The best part of it is that he may not get back at all. J. Ralph Burton is the man after his scalp.

A church in southern Illinois is about to have a fair, in which one of the features will be a large fair of the toy will be built in the hall, and a prize will be given to the man who pens the poemers.

Probably not one in a thousand realizes the fact that next to England, little Holland, which is at present at death's door, is the greatest colonial power in the world. The Dutch colonies have an area of nearly 800,000 square miles, which includes some of the finest colonial possessions in the world.

A citizen of the United States recently applied for the position of "American consul" to some foreign place, and was directed by the state department to change his papers so as to make them show that he wanted to be a "United States consul." This is a mistake frequently made even at home. He should have been told to "Americanize" as being the United States.

Angeli, of Vienna, Queen Victoria's favorite portrait painter, had received a commission from her majesty for a half-length portrait of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, which was to have been hung in the tapestry room at Windsor castle, but in consequence of the prince's recent marriage, the order has been cancelled, and the queen also ordered all the photographs she possessed of the prince to be burned in the fire.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, writing of Spain, says: "Bribery is general in Spain. Almost anything can be done with a fee. Not more than forty per cent of the taxes levied by the government can be collected. Many of cities get rich in a year. One at least of the most important cities is destitute of credit. No one will lend it any money. Spaniards so distrust each other that money is not forthcoming for great public works. The English manage the waterworks, the street cars, and almost everything else."

STILL POURING IN.

THE PEOPLE RESPONDING TO MERRITT'S CALL.

THE OLD SOLDIER WILL HAVE A HOME

Built By the Free Will Offerings of the People—Words of Cheer Sent By the Subscribers—Other Notes.

And now it has climbed up above \$21,000! And the tide is still rising! Will it reach \$30,000 by Saturday night? That is the point we are striving for.

Every town and city and village in Georgia should organize today, get up lists and telegraph them in Saturday night. It requires very little work. There are scores in every town anxious and ready to give, if only some one would take the start. Are there not a half dozen men in every town that is reached by THE CONSTITUTION this morning that will get together and see that a list is started in the town they live in, and the returns made to THE CONSTITUTION by wire, at our expense, on Saturday evening?

Georgians! Let us all come together in this sacred work and let there be not one hamlet, or village, or town, or city from Nickajack to Tybee Light that is not represented in the great list we will print on Sunday morning next.

Below we print the history of yesterday's contributions which will be found full of interest:

INTERVIEWS WITH ATLANTANS.

Who Continue to Give and Talk For the Home—They'll All Give.

Mr. Joseph H. Hume: Why, we are going to build it. I will give some of my time to it if necessary.

Mr. GEORGE M. MCKENZIE, of McKenzie & RILEY: I think it is a move every body should respond to. I will contribute \$50.

Mr. FRANK M. POTTS: I will contribute \$50 and I hope to come south, but certain stubborn people with guns in hand prevented. An Atlanta lady shrewdly observes that I did not come then in the right spirit. I think I have now come with favorable intentions and hope to make my home here, therefore I desire my name enrolled for \$10, payable according to the plan of the home. Yours truly, E. H. UNDERHILL, of Albany, N. Y.

Let the Young Men Be Heard.
 ATLANTA, Ga., April 9.—Editors Constitution: Call on the young men to give to the home. I think that now is the time for the young men to do all in their power to aid the needy comrades of their fathers. Let every soldier's son subscribe to this laudable enterprise. Please put my name on the list for \$10. Sincerely yours, CHESELY HOWARD, JR.

Wants to Give \$10 in Lumber.
 ATLANTA, Ga., April 10.—Editors Constitution: We have no doubt the lumbermen of the city will cheerfully give the lumber necessary to build the confederate veteran's home. Please put us down for 1,000 feet, value \$10. Yours truly, D. C. JONES & CO.

Here Is \$200 More from Athens.
 If there be a better city on earth than Athens, let us know it. The university boys led off with over \$100. Tuesday nearly \$1,200 came from Athens, and the following dispatch will show that the "Gordon movement" of Athens sent in \$200, and there are scores of men in Athens yet who have not subscribed, but who will be heard from before Saturday night.

Herewith we print a dispatch from Hon. J. H. Rucker, one of Georgia's true noblemen, and by the way, it was this dispatch that sent the subscription of the confederate home above \$20,000 and started it on its way towards \$30,000. Shall we reach that figure by Saturday night?

ATHENS, Ga., April 10.—Hon. J. H. Rucker: With great pleasure in your splendid work for the confederate home, the cotton merchants of Athens subscribe the following: Reeves' Warehouse company, \$100; R. L. Moss & Co., \$100; Henderson's Warehouse company, \$10; Orr & Hunter, \$100; J. H. Rucker, \$100.

Little Children Give From Their Savings.
 Mr. EXLEY, April 10, 1889.—Editors Constitution: Your noble effort and appeal for the needy veterans no doubt will find a response from the heart of every southern man and woman.

Our little children, from their savings, cheerfully donate this amount: Walter, aged 12, \$1.50; Joe, aged 9, \$1.50; Cannon, aged 7, \$1.00; Nellie, aged 5, \$1.00.

With love for the cause, and prayers for those who were the gay, I am, very sincerely, their mother, Mrs. WALTER FORBES.

Shows For the Confederate Veterans.

Mr. H. W. J. Ham writes that a gentleman in Greenville is ready to enter into obligation to supply the confederate veterans who are to live at the proposed home, with shoes for the term of ten years free of cost. The gentleman does not wish his name given, but is ready to make the obligation valid.

Hon. George Hillyer Gives \$50.

Hon. George Hillyer said: "I heartily favor the movement, and am surprised that I have not been called on before. I am ready to give fifty dollars, and will give more if it is needed."

We repeat here, what has been said before, that there is no formal canvassing being done. Here and there a gentleman appeals to his friends, makes up a list and sends it in, but there is no canvassing committee organized, and we do not believe that one will be needed.

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Colonel J. W. Rucker says: "Of course, you can put me down for \$100, and if more is needed, I am ready to give ten years ago, and I thank God it has been started at last."

Brunswick Sends in a Big List.

Brunswick has done well. A half hour's trip among the business men brought in over twenty dollars. The work will be continued tomorrow.

Let every city in Georgia follow the example of Brunswick.

The following telegram tells the news: BRUNSWICK, GA., April 10.—(Special.)—Brunswick says: "Keep the confederate veterans names out of the dust."

Georgians can and will provide for her old soldiers. The following subscriptions have been made: H. T. Kennon, \$25; William E. Kay, \$25; C. P. Goodyear, \$10; Nicholas Dixon, \$10; C. Downing, Jr., \$10; D. Gautier, \$10; T. O'Connor, Jr., \$5; Charles L. Schlater, \$5; James M. Madden, \$5; G. A. Nelson, \$5; S. C. Littlefield, \$5; Samuel Mayer, \$5; C. W. Whitfield, \$5; W. F. Symons, \$5; A. L. Branham, \$5; N. C. Greer, \$5; John C. Green, \$5; H. Kaufman, \$5; W. F. Pennington, \$5; Thomas Fuller, \$5; F. Joerges, \$5; W. E. Burnage, \$5; Hardee N. Stafford, \$5; T. G. Doeringer, \$5; George D. Hodges, \$5; M. Isaacs, \$5; John L. N. Henman, \$5; Eugene A. Meader, \$5; N. Emanuel, \$5. Total, \$205.

Keep the ball rolling.

THOMAS O'CONNOR, JR.

He Gives \$25 and Will Double It Necessary.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8.—Mr. J. W. Grady: I have read with much interest your editorial of the 8th inst., advocat-

ing the building of a home for our old veterans. As a native Georgian I feel impelled by a sense of gratitude to thank you for so many an article.

The world will esteem me more highly and our own self respect will be increased by performing in the fullest degree, an act of love we owe to our aged and dependent heroes.

I have faith that the patriots of our grand old state, will not only establish this home, but sustain it as Georgians can.

I regard it a privilege to help this noble cause, and when money is needed please draw on me for \$25, doubling the amount if necessary. Yours truly, JOHN J. McDONALD.

Messrs. John Silvey & Co., Give \$250.

The pleasant face of Mr. Dan Dougherty was welcomed in THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday as he said:

"Please put down Messrs. John Silvey & Co., for \$250 for the confederate home. I was one of the confederate boys myself. I ran away when I was sixteen years old, and went to the army, and fought there, and we all take the liveliest interest in the home."

The Albany News and Advertiser has opened a list at Albany, and will be able to make good report by Saturday night.

A Mexican Veteran Gives His Pension.
 The following touching letter comes from a gentleman whose name is filed with THE CONSTITUTION, and who is perfectly respectable. There is a lesson of sacrifice in it that might be learned by thousands of others:

An old Mexican veteran, now an agent of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, one who wears his gray hair as a crown of honor, who receives a pension from the United States government for his service in the Mexican war, has contributed to the confederate veterans' home his pension for three months. The amount of the contribution is \$25 in checks from the United States government.

Thus valor honors suffering heroes.

A Georgian Abroad Is Heard From.

MONTGOMERY, Ga., April 8, 1889.—Editors Constitution: The noblest and grandest enterprise, ever started in Atlanta, is the soldier's home. Please allow me to subscribe ten dollars. With best wishes, yours truly, J. H. STIFF.

He Comes All Right Now.

ATLANTA, 1889.—H. W. Grady—Dear Sir: In 1861 I was called to come south, but certain stubborn people with guns in hand prevented. An Atlanta lady shrewdly observes that I did not come then in the right spirit. I think I have now come with favorable intentions and hope to make my home here, therefore I desire my name enrolled for \$10, payable according to the plan of the home. Yours truly, E. H. UNDERHILL, of Albany, N. Y.

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